

AUGUST 1961

# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
GENEVA

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

FIRST YEAR — No. 5

AUGUST 1961

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## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>René Dovaz: Broadcasting in the service of the International Committee of the Red Cross . . . . .</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Drs Boško Jakovljević and Jovica Patrnogić: The urgent need to apply the rules of humanitarian law to so-called internal armed conflicts . . . . .</b>	<b>250</b>

---

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>News Items . . . . .</i>	<i>258</i>
<i>The International Committee and the events in Bizerta . . . . .</i>	<i>270</i>

---

## NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

<i>Ethiopia . . . . .</i>	<i>272</i>
<i>Portugal . . . . .</i>	<i>274</i>
<i>U.S.S.R. . . . .</i>	<i>277</i>

---

## CHRONICLE

<i>The action of the League of Red Cross Societies on behalf of paralysed Moroccans . . . . .</i>	<i>278</i>
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## A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

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## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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# **Broadcasting in the service of the International Committee of the Red Cross**

## *SIXTEEN YEARS OF ACTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF " RADIO-INTER-CROIX-ROUGE "*

The broadcasting activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross started sixteen years ago in a Europe which had been half destroyed by the war. It was in fact on May 2, 1945, that the first lists of names of French deported, to be liberated in Germany and who were returning home via Switzerland, were read out at Radio-Genève on the national Sottens programme.

A week later on May 10, the ICRC was allotted three hours of wireless time on the Swiss Short-Wave Service of Schwarzenburg and on the Prangins transmitter. It was then a question of communicating as quickly as possible all information concerning the fate of captives, which the delegates of the ICRC or other organizations passed on to the families of the large number of prisoners of war, deported and civilian workers whom the allied forces were liberating as they advanced into Germany. In three months, 15,000 names were broadcast in eleven languages.

From September 1945, the broadcasting activity of the ICRC was chiefly concerned with prisoners and internees of the opposing side held in France, Belgium, Italy, China, Japan and in Africa, who found themselves deprived of all news of their families.

This humanitarian service, which had thus been started, was to expand rapidly. Between May 2, 1945 and December, 1948 during the course of more than 5,000 transmitting hours, information concerning over 600,000 individual cases belonging to more than twenty different nationalities, was sent out over *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge*.

Thus, under the pressure of events and in a manner which had as yet been completely unexplored, the ICRC was to take possession of a new medium enabling it to pursue and accelerate one of its most important special activities under extremely confused conditions. From the beginning it had benefited, on the one hand from the

widest and most understanding support of the authorities and organizations concerned and, on the other hand, from the assistance of private organizations and of various governments, which had appreciated the value of this method of information.

The authorities of several countries together with such organizations as the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, the World Council of Churches, the Society of Friends (Quakers), Caritas and the American Joint Distribution Committee soon contributed towards lightening the burdens of the ICRC. Nevertheless the Committee entirely financed its own programmes until October 1945 (amounting to a sum of about 60,000 francs for approximately 900 transmitting hours) and subsequently took on all the expenses resulting from broadcasts aimed at tracing children dispersed throughout Europe.

When going back to the origins of *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge*, one should pay tribute to the good-will of the Swiss authorities and bodies, whose support was all the more necessary in view of the fact that the legal bases for the action of the ICRC did not exist, broadcasting in Switzerland being a prerogative of the Swiss Broadcasting Service. The Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Services and the Military Department (the ICRC was authorised to make use of a transmitter belonging to the "national redoubt" and worked on a wave-length belonging to the Swiss pool) also played an important rôle. Furthermore, a report written in 1945 by Mr. R. de Reding, Secretary-General of the Swiss Broadcasting Service, in agreement with the directing staff of Radio-Genève and Mr. G. Rothen, Director-General of Radio-Suisse S.A., stressed all that was required to be done and the openings which were offered.

Mr. de Reding stated in particular : " It is of the utmost importance to allocate to the ICRC in time of war wave-lengths which have been decided upon for its various branches. These channels should be protected against jamming by international law, to prevent the action of the ICRC from being obstructed. . . . Whether the transmitters are the property of the ICRC or whether they are only rented by it, whether they are in Switzerland or on foreign territory, international agreements should in all cases give them protection against the risks of war. Be that as it may, the ICRC must at all times be in a position to make use of the following services from

Geneva to every part of the world : 1) telegraph, 2) one-way telephone (a reply demands the possession of transmitters at the places of reception), 3) transmission by teleprinter, 4) broadcasting, 5) reproduction."

The writer of the report, after having described the necessary technical equipment, was then anxious to ensure the best possible reception conditions for messages sent out by the ICRC. He hoped, in particular, for the conclusion of international agreements so that ICRC transmissions could be received in all circumstances.

Mr. de Reding's brief notice was to be the beginning and also the basis for numerous studies and representations which were to be spread out over a period of 17 months and which notably led on March 21, 1947 to a precise definition being made of the ICRC's position regarding the allocation of a wave-length.

The ICRC then informed the International Telecommunication Union of its intention of "utilizing wireless methods in a permanent manner for the purpose of spreading and safeguarding the charitable principles of the Red Cross whose guardian it is." The ICRC in its letter to the ITU, after having defined its position, expressed the wish to be able to benefit on a permanent basis from the wave-length which it was using at the time.

The Swiss delegation which took part in 1948 in Atlantic City in the first post-war international telecommunications conference, undertook to submit this request.

After a considerable amount of negotiation, the Swiss delegation succeeded, thanks to the efforts made by Mr. Paul Borsinger, then Director of the Swiss Short-Wave Service, in obtaining from the general Assembly of the International Conference at Mexico in February 1949 a favourable decision which has remained unchanged since and which constitutes the legal basis of the ICRC's broadcasting activity. By this it is authorised to broadcast six hours each day in normal times and twelve hours daily under exceptional conditions.

It is interesting to point out in connection with this decision, which was greeted with acclamation, that the granting of the facility to utilize a specially-allotted frequency is a notable exception in favour of the ICRC. In fact, both the United Nations and Unesco broadcast on frequencies which are lent to them on certain

occasions by the national broadcasting institutions, and do not possess their own wave-length. The ICRC thus finds itself placed on the same level in this field as a sovereign State.

This exceptional concession however entails certain obligations such, for example, as the regular employment and in its own name of its own frequency, so that other States do not consider it to have become obsolete, thus considering that they would have the right to claim to use it.

A difficult question of usage was thus raised. As soon as the transmissions to prisoners of war, interned civilians and missing persons began to decrease, the ICRC was anxious to reduce the considerable expenses involved in its broadcast service. It was in fact a question of retaining the technical resources placed at its disposal without incurring the expenses involved in continuous usage, which, by itself would have assured the normal payment of essential installations.

For this it was necessary to reach agreement with the Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Services, the Swiss Broadcasting Service and above all with Radio-Genève. Negotiations which had already been started ended in June 1950 with the signing of an agreement with the last-named foundation, relative to the establishment of an autonomous office for the transmission of broadcasts and to the technical methods of broadcasting to be allocated to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

By the terms of this agreement, this Office should send out 26 annual transmissions on a 15-minute basis, and 260 copies and translations of these, the ICRC being the sole judge of the substance of these broadcasts, Radio-Genève, for its part, supplying offices, studios and the necessary technical equipment.

These agreements were renewed without any major alterations in 1953, 1957 and 1958 ; the last agreement, which was signed in September 1958, benefiting from the accumulated experience of 13 years' work, really constitutes the working broadcasting instrument of the ICRC, that is to say, its Broadcasting and Television Office at Radio-Genève (BTO).

It is worth pausing at the period of eight years between the original Convention of 1950 and the instrument which was agreed



in 1958, if only to take note of the expansion of *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge* and of the importance of some of its interventions. Certain events which took place during this period can best illustrate the experience which was thus obtained : these relate in particular to the events in Hungary and at Suez.

From October 27, 1956, in view of the complete breakdown of normal postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication with, Hungary, the broadcasting service of the ICRC immediately organized transmissions in French, German, Hungarian and Russian recalling the fundamental principles of the Geneva Conventions, giving details of relief, which was beginning to find its way to Hungary and reporting the despatch of the first delegates of the ICRC to Budapest.

On Friday, November 2, by reason of the events at Suez, similar transmissions were put on the air in French, English and Arabic, then in French, Arabic and Hebrew for the Near East.

Some of these broadcasts during the period of crisis deserve recalling. One should in particular mention those of November 7 and 8, 1956, which were devoted to a solemn appeal for a truce (Art. 15 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949) recorded in nine languages and sent out from some thirty European stations.

A telegram by the President of the ICRC announcing the sending of a column of 15 lorries from Vienna to Budapest was transmitted on November 9 and picked up by about ten stations.

The messages which were then put on the air by *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge* covered the principal phases of the humanitarian aid which was brought by the ICRC : organization and distribution of relief, movements of delegates, reminders of the Geneva Conventions and family messages, of which 27,000 were transmitted from November 15, 1956 to January 31, 1957 on Hungary's behalf.

Broadcasts to the Near East consisted of several series recalling the essential principles of the Geneva Conventions, of news concerning the despatch and arrival of relief supplies and the actions of the ICRC in North Africa.

An enumeration of broadcasts in 1957 gives an interesting indication of the way in which the office's activities had developed. Its maximum obligations for the year consisted in the sending out

of 26 broadcasts on a 15-minute basis, namely a total of 6½ hours and 150 recordings totalling 37½ hours.

The report states that at the end of the year " the broadcasting output for 1957 exclusively representing the thought, the action or the presence of the ICRC " reached a total of 118 transmissions of 15 minutes each and 253 recorded broadcasts of the same duration. If one adds to these figures 26 reports sent out in Spanish and 20 transmissions produced and put on the air on behalf of humanitarian institutions under the auspices of the ICRC, one reaches a total of 130 broadcasts and of 278 recordings each of 15 minutes.

During that period the Max Huber Studio was inaugurated at Radio-Genève known as the " groupe Croix-Rouge ", consisting of a reception room, offices, a studio and a control room with the most up-to-date reproduction and recording equipment.

The new agreement which had been concluded between the ICRC and Radio-Genève which took into account the experience of more than ten years and especially the technical development and broadcasting terminology, was much more simple and clearer than its predecessors. This agreement also offered the opportunity of carrying out a reorganization.

" So that transmissions such as those of the Red Cross may reach the largest possible public," the head of the broadcasting section of the ICRC writes in a report in January 1956, " it is not sufficient to be in a position to broadcast. One should to a certain extent also create a public for oneself and make it accustomed to one's presence. The perfecting of listening conditions is in fact no less important than that of transmission. Furthermore, the means at one's disposal should be continuously being tested and in order to check their effectiveness the support of distant listeners is indispensable. The transmission of news and broadcasts of a technical character make up a whole in the sense that their double action always tends to animate, perfect and, so to speak, impose the system of communication which is thus offered to the ICRC." <sup>1</sup>

It is in this context that one should examine the principal tasks of *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge*.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, " La Radiodiffusion au service de la Croix-Rouge " by Mr. G. Kuhne, January 1956.

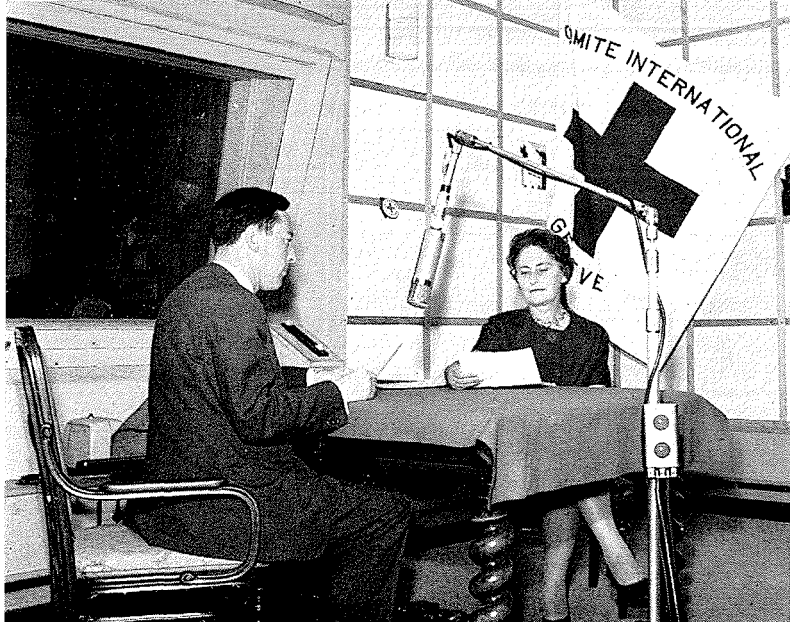


*In English*

# TEST BROADCASTS FROM THE RED CROSS STUDIO AT RADIO-GENÈVE

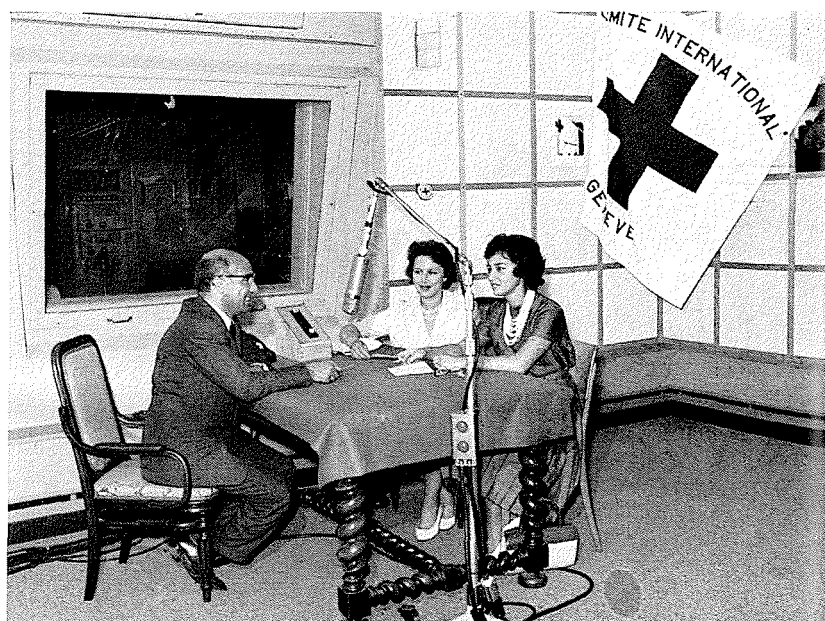
*In French*





*In German*

*In Arabic*



The chief of these tasks are the " test broadcasts " of the service, whose rate was increased in 1960 to four series each year, that is to say, from 12 to 48 hours on the air. These have three objects : a) to prevent the right of usage of the Inter-Croix-Rouge frequency from lapsing ; b) to establish a geographical time-table for the best reception conditions for transmissions to certain areas in the European zone, a time-table varying with the solar cycle, and c) to give the National Red Cross Societies the opportunity of organizing and practising reception from Geneva.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of training, both in transmitting and in reception, if one wishes to be prepared for broadcasting in cases of emergency. It is no less essential to make continuous use of the Red Cross frequency in order to prevent advantage being taken of its abandonment by any other service : " squatters " are numerous and one knows at present of more than a dozen such on the 41.6 m wave-band allocated to *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge*.

Finally, test broadcasts are valuable, not only because they enable useful assessments of range and audibility to be made, but also because they ensure the Red Cross having contact with a network of collective units in all languages, which is something which only the largest foreign stations can allow themselves.

As regards the subjects which are transmitted, the substance of these programmes consists of official communiqués of the ICRC, notices drawn up by the information department or by the heads of services of the ICRC, and finally of enquiries and communications of the Central Tracing Agency.

Within the framework of these last transmissions which deal today above all with the tracing of missing persons, *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge* was able to record a " successful outcome ", that is to say, that one family found one of its own members. This would seem to be a somewhat meagre result, if one did not realize that it was a question of hopeless enquiries in which all the efforts, which had been made by specialists of the Agency, and of many other institutions, had failed to achieve any result.

It goes without saying that, if there are important news, as was the case when medical teams were sent to the Congo, these are given priority of transmission within the framework of the test broadcasts

In principle, it is then a question of programmes of Red Cross topicality and it has been proposed, since in future there will be four test series available each year, that these should be entirely allotted to a succession of short talks on the essential Red Cross principles, of which the Red Cross is the guardian.

No other broadcasting station could be more suitable for such programmes as *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge*, which would not prevent it from doubling the number of its transmissions and even of quadrupling it by presenting these talks in the ICRC broadcasts on the Swiss Short-Wave Service in Spanish, Arabic and English.

Finally, mention should be made of its so-called technical activities, such as the "transcription service" and "radio telephotography". The first of these consists in recording information which has been picked up from an official bureau. This information is listened-in to and transcribed by a specialist service working in liaison with the directing staff of the Central Tracing Agency. It was in this way, for example, that in 1954, when certain transmitting stations of the People's Republic of China gave out the names of some prisoners captured on the Korean front, recordings were made in Hong Kong, sent to Geneva by air, transmitted and placed in the Central Agency's card-index.

This method of procedure has very probably been employed to render most useful service. The same can also be said of the radio telephotographic section, which enables the reception of the transmission to be made of photographic copies of original official documents several thousands of miles distant.

But, as one can see, a large proportion of the activities of *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge* is reserved for information broadcasts. In this connection one should mention a certain number of international transmissions which include the participation of foreign broadcasting services.

Some of these broadcasts take place on fixed dates : thus each year the Presidents of the two International Red Cross institutions are asked to give New Year messages for broadcasting and also for publication in the Press. In 1961, the message of the President of the ICRC, who was the only one to speak, was adapted in 22

languages, in addition to the original one in French recorded by Mr. Léopold Boissier.

These adaptations were sent out to 70 different countries, which a large number reported as having transmitted on December 31 or January 1.

The broadcast of May 8, the annual tribute to the Red Cross, which, apart from being the oldest regular international transmission, benefits from unique broadcasting facilities in the world, thus showing the universality of the Geneva institution.

All types of broadcasts and all methods were employed for this transmission which Radio-Genève carried out single-handed for nine years. It was not until 1958 that the participants came to its relief by accepting to produce the central part of the programme in turns. In 1959 on the occasion of the Centenary of Solferino, Italy organized the initial part of this broadcast which was transmitted by 53 countries in five continents. The programme was offered by France in 1960, by Belgium in 1961, the Principality of Monaco will offer it for 1962 and Switzerland for 1963, the year of the Red Cross Centenary. The programme for 1964 has been offered by Austria.

In 1961 the transmission of the programme of May 8 was even wider than in the preceding year : 23 countries by direct broadcast and 57 countries by re-broadcasts, in other words a total of 80 stations in five continents. In the same year it achieved a record in having the co-operation of 74 countries.

As regards television, the activities of the BTO have been noticeably extended since May 8, 1955, when a production by the Romande television service, under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union, was shown on the screens of a dozen countries. Thus in 1960, films were shown on Agadir, on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan as well as the film-strips, " SOS Congo " and " Operation Congo ". The sub-editing and the transmitting of the two latter by the BTO were effected in complete liaison between the ICRC, the Swiss Red Cross and the Swiss Television Service. It is to be hoped that this first realization may be followed by many others in order to improve, within the limits of the available resources, propaganda in favour of the Red Cross which the ICRC is trying actively to amplify.

The *Revue internationale* has on several occasions referred to Red Cross broadcasts in Spanish and in Arabic.<sup>1</sup> The first to be produced especially for Spain and Latin America were started in 1952 and consist of talks relative to the international life of the Red Cross and to various important activities of the ICRC. These have roused considerable interest.

Encouraged by these requests, the ICRC decided in 1957, thanks to the Swiss Short-Wave Service, to address itself also to the Arabic-speaking countries. Within the framework of the broadcasts in that language, copies of which are in addition sent to the broadcasting services of the Near and Middle East and North Africa, the ICRC Broadcasting and Television Office took the opportunity of asking a number of leading personalities of the Arab world to express their views on humanitarian thought and action.

In order to stimulate interest in the Red Cross idea and in its principles throughout this area and to draw attention to the ICRC broadcasts, the subject, the conditions and the prizes for a competition, for which the closing date was the end of March 1961, were put on the air on October 15, 1960. A total of 130 entries from fifteen different countries were submitted to the ICRC.

Finally, broadcasts in English were made in November 1960 with a view to explaining to the general public the position, the principles and the action of the ICRC.

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The experiment carried out more or less fortuitously in 1945 by the International Committee, seems today to have achieved results surpassing all expectations and all plans which had been considered at the time, and taking into account the means which are available, these are more than encouraging: a short Continental wave-length and six hours of an Inter-continental frequency in times of crisis, the carrying out of information broadcasts to five continents as well as transmissions to groups of countries for which, in view of

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<sup>1</sup> See June and September 1957 (English Supplement, October 1957) and especially November 1958 (English Supplement, same month : " ICRC radio broadcasts ").



the vast distances or illiteracy, broadcasting constitutes one of the most effective methods of information and the carrying out of test broadcasts whose effect on the European public has been greater than was expected and which have directly benefited the National Red Cross Societies.

The establishment of a Red Cross studio at Radio-Genève has enabled the ICRC to fulfil its object which was "to utilize broadcasting methods on a permanent basis for the purpose of propagating and safeguarding Red Cross principles of which it is the guardian" and also, in cases of conflict, "to hasten the transmission of official information to the belligerent governments on the one hand and on the other hand to put prisoners of war in touch with their families."

The above can be considered to be the main achievements of *Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge*, soon approaching its seventeenth year.

It is certain, however, that a lot still remains to be done in the field of Red Cross radio communication.

Traditionally established broadcasts should never be abandoned, but extended wider by making use of topical items of interest for broadcasting on behalf of the Red Cross. The final object of the ICRC in this sphere is to be able to have radio conversation with the National Red Cross Societies or the official governmental offices which are empowered to have dealings with the ICRC. At the moment all ICRC programmes should be unified as far as possible and be directed in the transmission of Red Cross principles. Co-operation between the ICRC and Radio Television should be strengthened to collect documentation on the actions of the ICRC in distant countries, as well as spreading its work in sound and vision.

Let us hope that, in drawing up its future plans, the ICRC never loses sight of the fact that the instrument which it possesses must be constantly perfected, less for propaganda purposes than for the object of giving aid and assistance in times of conflict.

RENÉ DOVAZ

Director of Radio-Genève,  
Broadcasting Adviser to the ICRC.

## **THE URGENT NEED TO APPLY THE RULES OF HUMANITARIAN LAW TO SO-CALLED INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICTS**

### **I**

The 12th of August 1949 is without doubt one of the most important dates in humanitarian law and in the development of the idea of the protection of man. It was then that four new Conventions were adopted in Geneva relative to the protection of victims of armed conflicts. In so far as they express general condemnation of war crimes committed during the Second World War, as well as the determination to prevent their recurrence in any possible sort of future conflict, the Geneva Conventions must be regarded as a bastion for the protection of all victims of armed conflict as well as a serious warning to all those who might be disposed to make a misuse of force or violate humanitarian principles. This great victory of the humanitarian spirit and of the principles which it inspires, by virtue of which one should not only avoid inflicting suffering on those who are deprived of protection or on non-combatants, but one should also accord them assistance and care for them if necessary, is due to a large extent to the Red Cross. The forces of progress have given their support to this idea and have made possible its realization within the framework of the International Conventions of the Red Cross. The new Geneva Conventions, which in the evolution of humanitarian law at present represent a decisive phase in a given sector, constitute an extremely solid and complete legal code which has been meticulously drawn up and which is both logical and coherent.

These are not only much larger and have a very much wider range than any humanitarian Conventions which have been previously adopted, but by their quality they also introduce a new element ; they form not only a link between the signatory States and the means of protecting their mutual interests, but they are

also an instrument for the protection of individuals independently of the interests of States. They are a code and a definite system for the protection of the rights of man in an armed conflict.

Now this system is limited in four ways : in the first place, it only protects persons during an armed conflict ; secondly, protection only applies to enemy persons and to their auxiliaries ; thirdly, protection is applicable in particular to situations in which protected persons find themselves whilst in the power of an adversary, and fourthly, protection is limited to the most elementary and basic rules. However, this humanitarian code with all its limitations is of great importance since it protects man when he is most threatened, at a time when he most needs protection, the absence of which could mean for him either death or painful ordeals at the very least.

This humanitarian character of the Geneva Conventions as representing a code for the protection of the rights of man, is apparent in a number of their provisions. The rules emphasize and ensure the rights and not the duties of the protected persons. The States undertake to respect these rights under all circumstances, that is to say without considering how far they are respected by the adversary. The provisions of the Conventions prohibit, by special agreements or by other methods, the limitation of the minimum stipulated rights. They also forbid protected persons to renounce their rights since these are considered on the international level as being a " humanitarian minimum ".

The prohibition of reprisals demonstrates above all that it is a question of man's protection. There are a number of other regulations which prove that the Conventions are essentially a system for his protection : for example, the provisions regulating the supervision of the application of the Conventions by the Protecting Power, the right of protected persons to approach delegates of the Protecting Power and to speak with them without witnesses, the provisions on the legal and procedural guarantees, and those which insist on the reporting on persons as soon as they have been interned or taken prisoner, thus eliminating cases in which protected persons are merely described as " reported missing ". One could conclude by saying that the Conventions, by the manner in which they regulate the question of the protection of war victims, introduce

a new quality which is in harmony, although in a limited sense, with the tendency to ensure an international guarantee of man's elementary rights.

## II

The 21st of October 1960 marked the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the new Geneva Conventions. During that period, what did one see in practice? Certainly a general international conflict, a disaster of unlimited dimensions was able to have been avoided. One cannot, however, say that peace reigned on earth throughout that period and that even at the present moment serious threats to peace do not exist. Not a day has passed without an armed conflict breaking out somewhere in the world. The fact that there has been a lack of conformation to the fundamental principles of the United Nations' Charter and to humanitarian principles in general, also because populations have been deprived of the right of self-determination, and that the rights of man have been brutally violated, has provoked and continues to provoke armed conflicts on a more or less large scale.

These conflicts have unfortunately exposed one of the fundamental weaknesses of the Geneva Conventions, which is the following: the Conventions do not accord effective protection to victims of such conflicts, not having been nor are they being applied on such occasions, since conflicts of this sort are not of an "international character".

The definition of conflicts which are not of an international character — and which are in fact by no means easy to define — is not formulated in the Geneva Conventions. Experience during the post-war period has shown that it is difficult to make a clear definition of purely internal conflicts which are completely isolated from the outside world. The forces of the interior are often stirred up and aided from outside. However, such facts are not always clear and obvious, and consequently such conflicts are described as being internal with the result that it is on such a definition that the application of the Conventions depends.

So-called internal armed conflicts are those of our own times: reflecting as they do the development and the fermentation of the

contemporary world, they always take a prominent place in events and are on the front page of every newspaper. During these conflicts, the fighting is often very fierce in which there are large numbers of victims. The situation is made still worse by the difficulty of making a distinction between the armed forces and the civilian population, each time that the parties to the conflict do not recognize each other reciprocally.

Whenever internal conflicts break out one should mention the reason favouring the application of and the respect for the Geneva Conventions in international conflicts. These include the obligation of ensuring the respect for man in the most difficult conditions as well as the international guarantees of a minimum amount of humanity. Internal conflicts have equally painful and unfortunate consequences for countless wounded and sick, children, pregnant women, mothers of young children, old people ; all other civilians, refugees, prisoners of war, interned and detained persons of all categories are exposed to serious maltreatment. The most inhuman acts ranging from death to the most varied of tortures and physical assault, from the deprivation of food, clothing and lodging to constant displacement and deportation and every other sort of misery, can strike not only at individuals but groups of people and even the entire population of certain regions.

The attempt to regulate by the Geneva Conventions internal conflicts which break out on the territory of the signatory States, is described as being "revolutionary" and at the same time an important acquisition in humanitarian law. This attempt is in fact shown in one article, article 3, common to the four Conventions.

Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 has been considered a great success and a considerable step forward, but in practice it has been shown to be completely inadequate: in the first place, by what it contains, since it only stipulates a minimum amount of rights and also because to a certain extent it goes beyond the framework of the Conventions. In so far as its application is concerned, it is not sufficiently clear what is the international responsibility nor whether penalties for grave breaches are applicable and, moreover, no control mechanism exists.

Admittedly one is aware that the present development of international relations make it difficult to ensure that States take

important action in this matter. But the existence and the strengthening of legal enactments is necessary at the present time to regulate these internal conflicts.

The events demand in all urgency that something should be done. The idea that armed conflicts are not a purely internal matter for a State concerned and that the international community can and should express its views is in the process of ripening generally on the international political level. From this, it is all the more obvious that intervention should be made in humanitarian matters, in favour of the victims of such conflicts. In the long run it would be the general tendency of international law at present, apart from States, for other organizations and private individuals to become progressively the subjects of international law and consequently to assume international rights and duties.

The Red Cross has been one of the first to become aware of this omission : as an institution which is actively engaged in the dissemination, the realization and the respect for humanitarian ideas, it set itself immediately to resolve this important problem on the international level. In the same way as it has taken the initiative since 1864 of having the Geneva Conventions adopted, so it continues today to develop and perfect the humanitarian rules of these same Conventions. The whole world places great hopes in the Red Cross, which it does all that is in its power to justify.

Consequently, its interventions are not anything new, since something has already been achieved in this field. From 1921 to 1957, several important resolutions were adopted at the International Conferences of the Red Cross .<sup>1</sup>

These mentioned amongst other things :

The recognition of the right to go to the assistance of victims of internal conflicts ;

The recognition of the fact that such conflicts do not justify violation of international law ;

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<sup>1</sup> Xth International Conference of the Red Cross, Geneva 1921, Resolution No. XIV,

XVIth International Conference of the Red Cross, London, 1938, Resolution No. XIV.

XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross, Stockholm 1948, Resolution No. XX,

XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, New Delhi 1957, Resolutions No XVII and XIX.

The importance of applying the principles of the Geneva and the Hague Conventions to the wounded, sick, medical personnel, prisoners and persons interned or imprisoned for political reasons in general and to ensure that all these are treated humanely ;

The need for facilitating the obtaining of news of families and the reuniting of families and to take measures to ensure the protection of children and other categories of victims of conflicts deprived of protection.

For all practical purposes, and this we have underlined, the victims of conflicts which have taken place in various countries have found themselves virtually without protection. Sometimes the Red Cross is successful in intervening and in bringing its aid to a limited extent ; but this is entirely inadequate when one considers the number of victims which these conflicts have caused. Whilst one is engaged in disseminating the Geneva Conventions and whenever one emphasizes their great importance, the public's automatic reaction is nearly always to ask the following question : Where is the protection of victims of conflicts which break out each day and what are the humanitarian principles worth in such situations ? It is naturally impossible to give a satisfactory answer.

It is for this reason that we consider it to be necessary for the Red Cross to make its voice heard with the full weight of its authority and by referring to humanitarian principles which are its own to improve the protection of victims of so-called internal conflicts, that is to say, of all those conflicts to which the Geneva Conventions do not integrally apply today.

### III

The question is therefore raised : what should and what could one undertake ? We would like to offer several suggestions on this subject. We believe that the problem should be regarded and treated as a whole and that one should not shut one's eyes to the daily tragedies which are caused by such conflicts. Arrangements should be made for public discussion in which qualified personalities should participate and the defence should be ensured of the essential humanitarian acquisition of contemporary society. Attention

should be drawn to concrete examples, especially to those which the action of the International Committee of the Red Cross suggests, since it concentrates on this problem which it attempts to resolve. Other international institutions should also be invited to co-operate in finding an urgent solution to the problem of the protection of persons engaged in the fighting, or of those who are not taking part, during conflicts which are not of an international character <sup>1</sup>.

We also consider that the forthcoming International Conference of the Red Cross should adopt a draft rule which would be submitted to the approval of States. This could be effected in the form of a declaration or of a protocol annexed to the Geneva Conventions, stating the need for making a wider application of these conventions for the purpose of their application in these conflicts.

In this draft rule it should be stressed that there is an urgent need to improve the protection of the victims of all so-called internal conflicts, since this originates from humanitarian principles which have been recognized as being obligatory by all peoples and this would ensure respect for the rights of man to a limited extent and in a given area. Previous resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross should then be recalled and rules be adopted which States should be obliged to respect in internal conflicts ; furthermore, certain control measures and responsibilities should be laid down in the case of the non-application of these rules.

One cannot say in advance what these rules are. At all events they should be set forth in a bold and affirmative manner and acceptable to all the signatories of the Geneva Conventions ; it should be a question of principles rather than articles of a Convention. For, whilst Article 3 is too brief, the Geneva Conventions taken as a whole appear too detailed and too complex to be applied in internal conflicts in which the opposing forces very often refuse to recognize each other. This means to say that a formula must

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<sup>1</sup> One should emphasize that the international organization of military medical officers—the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy—has shown a special interest in the problem of internal conflicts, so that a solution should be found. At several congresses in the post-war period, the question has been examined of the application of Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, especially as it concerned the protection of the medical services in those conflicts.



be found which would be appropriate and more acceptable than either the application of all or part of the Geneva Conventions. Such a possibility is based precisely on paragraph 3 of Article 3, although in practice this has never been made use of.

In order to prepare for the adoption of this draft rule, one should employ the effective methods which the International Committee of the Red Cross has adopted in the past. One could make a start by convening a meeting of suitably authorized persons from certain National Societies who would put forward the chief points of view on these questions, and, if necessary, organize a larger conference which would prepare the text for submission to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. Naturally, other methods can be considered for the preparation and the elaboration of a declaration of principles or rules, should these different methods be able to give better results.

By way of conclusion, we would like to emphasize that in our view the moment has come once more to undertake in a very firm manner all adequate measures in order to improve the legal protection of victims of so-called internal conflicts. The Red Cross would appear to be the institution best qualified to undertake such a task and bring it to fruition.

Dr. BOŠKO JAKOVLJEVIĆ  
Dr. JOVICA PATRNOGIĆ

Legal Advisers of the  
Yugoslav Red Cross

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

### News Items

**Visits to places of detention in France.**—*The official report of the ICRC on visits which were made in April and May to 19 places of detention and internment in France has been handed to the appropriate French authorities.*

*On this occasion, Mr. P. Gaillard and Mr. P. Boissier, delegates of the ICRC, were received in Paris by several representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior and of Justice, to whom they gave the results of their observations on their visits.*

*Various questions relative to detention conditions of persons arrested by reason of the events in Algeria—Algerian nationalists and French “activists”—were examined during the course of these discussions.*

**Visits to places of detention in Algeria.**—*During the first week in July, Mr. R. Vust, delegate in Algeria, visited the penal establishments of Alger-Barberousse, Maison Carrée, Blida, Douera and Oran, as well as the reception centre of Berrouaghia, in which there were detainees of various tendencies: FLN nationalists and “activists”. As usual he was able to speak without witnesses with the representatives of persons detained in each group. Other visits will take place during the forthcoming weeks.*

*Mr. Vust was also instructed to draw up, in co-operation with the French Red Cross, a programme of the distribution of relief sent by the ICRC to Algeria in favour of the civilian population in the resettle-*

ment centres. This relief, of a value of approximately 400,000 Swiss francs, emanated from various sources. It consisted chiefly of food and clothing.

**Visits to political detainees in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.**—*In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. G. C. Senn, delegate of the ICRC, has continued his visits to political detainees.*

*In May and June he went to the penal establishments of Lusaka, Bwana Mkubwa, Livingstone, Broken Hill and Katombora in Northern Rhodesia, and those of Domasi, Chilva and Zomba in Nyasaland. These visits were followed by frequent contacts with the authorities concerned.*

**Delegation of the ICRC in the UAR.**—*The action of the delegation of the ICRC in the UAR in favour of stateless persons wishing to emigrate is nearing completion. For this reason Mr. Ed. L. Jaquet, Deputy-Head of the Central Tracing Agency services, has been delegated to Cairo for a period of several months in order to organize the final phase of this action.*

**Angola.**—*On July 15, 16 and 17, the ICRC had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Dr. Leonardo de Castro Freire, President of the Portuguese Red Cross and Colonel José Victor Mateus Cabral, Secretary-General of that Society.*

*These personalities explained to the ICRC the various activities which the Portuguese Red Cross is at present undertaking in Angola. The ICRC, for its part, examined with these visitors the different humanitarian problems arising from the troubles which have taken place in that country.*

**Tribute to the memory of Dr. Marcel Junod.**—*The news of the death of Dr. M. Junod was received with consternation everywhere in the world where his name is known. Countless institutions, especially the League, the World Health Organization, the National Red Cross Societies, as well as diplomatic missions in Switzerland and personalities of the academic world addressed messages of condolence to the ICRC, paying tribute to the courage and intelligence which Dr. Junod had always shown in the course of his missions.*

*For its part, and wishing to express its gratitude for the work which Dr. Junod carried out on behalf of its nationals, the Japanese*

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

*Red Cross posthumously awarded him the Golden Order of Merit.*

*At the ceremony, which took place at the headquarters of the ICRC on July 13, the Permanent Delegate of Japan to the European Office of the United Nations, H. E. Mr. Morio Aoki, Minister Plenipotentiary, handed over the medal and diploma conferred on Dr. Junod by the Japanese Red Cross, to the President of the International Committee.*

**Relief consignments.—Algeria :** *Wishing to contribute once more towards the efforts on behalf of the resettled Algerian population<sup>1</sup>, the ICRC dispatched gifts in kind, from various sources, of a total value of about 400,000 Swiss francs to the General Delegation of the French Red Cross in Algiers.*

*This consignment consisted in particular of 30 tons of sugar, 15 tons of soap, 30 tons of powdered milk, 10,000 unused articles of clothing for children, 1,000 blankets, 10,000 bottles and tubes of eye-drops and ointment, 2,000 bottles of multivitamins, as well as a considerable quantity of used clothing.*

*This consignment was followed at the beginning of July by another, consisting of a ton of cocoa powder, 350,000 cod-liver oil pills and a quantity of material for making women's clothes.*

**Congo :** *At the request of its Delegation in Léopoldville, the ICRC provided it on June 24 with emergency supplies of 250,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine.*

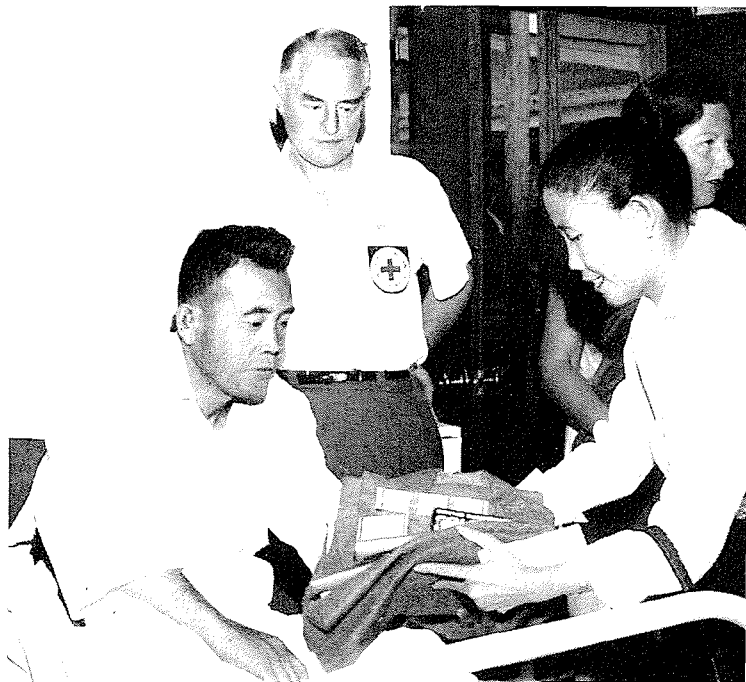
**Greece :** *In connection with its action on behalf of Greece, in mid-June the International Committee sent that country 5 tons of powdered milk and 2 tons of pre-packed cheese, intended for needy persons.*

**Congo.—***On June 2, Dr. J. L. de Chastonay, Head of the Delegation in the Congo, visited Mr. Moïse Tschombé and Mr. Evariste Kimba who were being held at the camp "Cent-Maisons" in Leopoldville. As has since been announced, these two personalities were released on June 22.*

*Moreover, two Delegates of the International Committee, Mr. G. Hoffmann and Mr. G. Olivet, were authorized to visit the Makala*

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<sup>1</sup> See *Revue internationale*, December 1960.



## LAOS

*Mme Noupbat Chuonramany, President of the Women's Committee of the Laotian Red Cross, taking part in the distribution of relief at the Vientiane Hospital Centre: Mr. A. Durand, delegate of the ICRC*

## PHILIPPINES

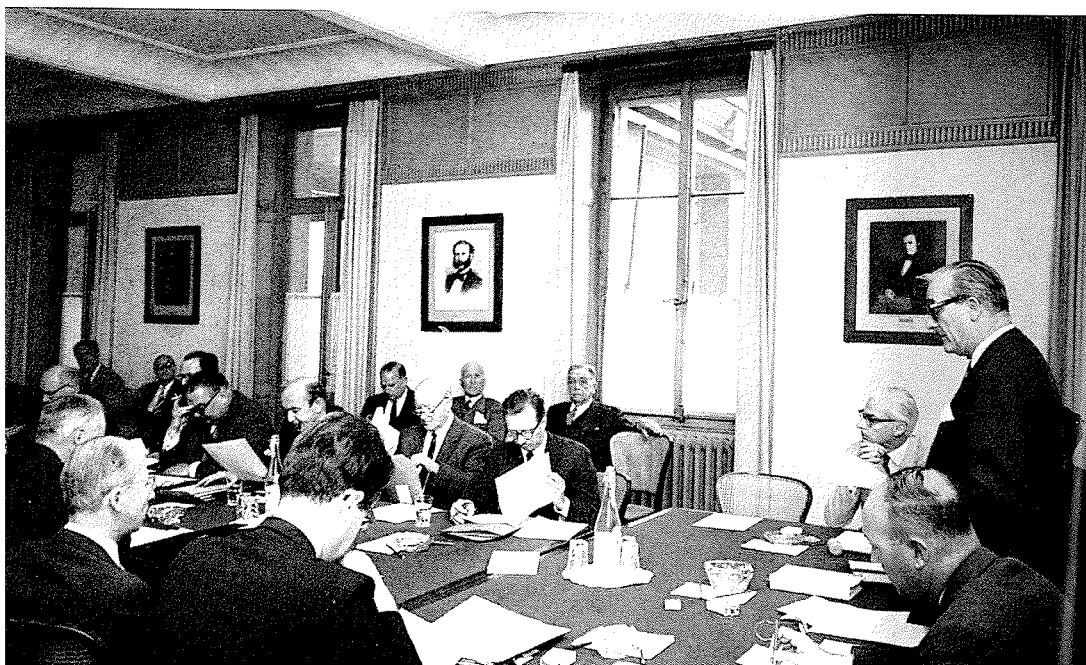
*Mr. Bagatsing, of the Philippines Red Cross, presenting a cheque to the first prisoner of war to receive his share. Left, Mr. Mittner, delegate of the ICRC*





*ATHENS. — Mr. Georgacopoulos, President of the Greek Red Cross, congratulating Mr. Carl J. Burckhardt, member of the ICRC. Right, Mme Eleftheriou, Director of the National Society's Nursing Service*

*GENEVA. — At the headquarters of the ICRC, Mr. F. Siordet explaining arrangements for the Red Cross Centenary to representatives of the Swiss Press*



*Prison in Leopoldville on June 13 in order to see the 19 political prisoners from the Katanga and the Kasai who were being held there. These prisoners were released on June 21.*

*Furthermore, on June 25, Mr. Hoffmann escorted eight Belgian military to Brussels following their release by the authorities of the Eastern Province after six months' captivity. Mr. Hoffmann, who was present when they were released in Stanleyville, had visited them in prison and undertaken numerous steps to improve the conditions of their detention. On his return from Brussels, this ICRC Delegate reported to the International Committee before leaving once more for the Congo.*

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*Dr. J. L. de Chastonay and Dr. D. Hentsch, respectively Head and Member of the ICRC Delegation in the Congo, have returned to Switzerland on completing their mission.*

*Since July 10, this Delegation is directed by Mr. J. de Preux, seconded by Mr. G. Olivet, Assistant Delegate. These representatives of the International Committee are continuing to devote all their efforts to the political prisoners held in various parts of the country. The Tracing Service which was set up in August 1960 in Leopoldville<sup>1</sup> is also continuing its useful work.*

**ICRC action in Laos.**—*Carrying out his mission on behalf of the victims of the conflict in Laos, Mr. A. Durand, ICRC Delegate, visited Xieng Khouang on June 15, where he spoke with Dr. Thao Phao, Head Doctor of the hospital of Xieng Khouang and Vice-President of the Laotian Red Cross, as well as with the authorities. Mr. A. Durand examined the way in which ICRC action, which was started last December in the Vientiane and Savannakhet area, could be enlarged to include the civilian population of the northern provinces of Laos.*

*On his return to Vientiane, moreover, Mr. Durand remitted relief supplies to the Laotian Red Cross on behalf of Meo refugees recently evacuated from the Padong area. Relief supplies had already*

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, April 1961.

been distributed to the wounded in the hospital of Vientiane in February <sup>1</sup>.

**Repatriation of Koreans resident in Japan.**—*Due to an influenza epidemic in Japan, the repatriation operations for Korean nationals had to be interrupted from the end of January until early April. They were resumed on April 14 and then continued at the rate of about a thousand repatriates per week. From the beginning of these operations until the end of June, over 65,000 persons left Japan for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.*

**Compensation for former Philippine prisoners of war in Japanese hands.**—*As we reported in our issue of February 1961 (Supplement to the Revue internationale), the ICRC remitted a sum of about 13 million Swiss francs to the Philippine Government in order to compensate 44,000 former prisoners of war, beneficiaries under the provisions of Article 16 of the Peace Treaty with Japan, signed in San Francisco.*

*The Philippine Red Cross undertook to hand over the shares to the persons concerned—the ex-prisoners of war or their legal heirs—and organized a ceremony on April 3 to mark the opening of this distribution; the ceremony was presided over by the Chairman of the Manila branch, Mr. Ramón D. Bagatsing, and attended by the ICRC Delegate, Mr. J. W. Mittner.<sup>2</sup>*

**Activities of the Central Tracing Agency.**—*Although the number of requests placed before the Central Agency during 1960 and the first four months of 1961 was lower than that of previous years, the number of enquiries it carries out continues to increase.*

*This is due to the fact that the cases submitted to the Agency are increasingly intricate, in particular the tracing of refugees and displaced persons, which require long and painstaking enquiries. However, efficient co-operation on the part of National Societies, official bureaux and private institutions has enabled the Agency to extend the field of its investigations and to solve cases which at first sight appeared doomed to failure.*

*We should also add that after the Second World War a very large number of documents concerning former prisoners of war,*

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<sup>1</sup> Plate.

<sup>2</sup> Plate.



*civilian internees, displaced persons, etc., appeared to have been destroyed or lost in the countries which were the scene of hostilities. However, gradually—especially during the last few years—part of these documents have come to light and could be collected together, thus providing the Central Agency with a new source of information.*

**Mission to Latin America.**—*Mr. Pierre Jequier, Delegate of the International Committee, left Geneva on May 25 on a mission to various countries of Latin America. After visiting Venezuela and Ecuador, he reached Columbia. In mid-June he then went to the Dominican Republic, where he visited the penitentiary “La Victoria” near Ciudad Trujillo.*

*Continuing his mission, the ICRC Delegate went successively to Haiti, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Mexico.*

*Mr. Jequier had various meetings with leaders of National Red Cross Societies on questions of common interest. He also made contacts with the authorities of these different countries.*

**Conclusion of a mission to Asia, Australia and New Zealand.**—*In our issues of April and June, we reported on the successive stages of the mission carried out by Miss A. Pfirter, Head of the Medical Personnel Section. On leaving New Zealand, Miss Pfirter returned to Australia where she visited several branches of the Australian Red Cross in various parts of the country.*

*Continuing her tour, Miss Pfirter stopped at Bangkok, then at Vientiane where she had several interviews with leaders of the Laotian Red Cross, of the Army Medical Service and with the Minister of Public Health. Moreover, accompanied by the ICRC Delegate, Mr. A. Durand, she visited a camp for the disabled in Vientiane. In the middle of June, she then went to Karachi to meet leaders of the Pakistan Red Cross.*

*Miss Pfirter returned to Geneva on June 23 after a long and successful mission, which had lasted six months and during which she was given the warmest welcome by the National Societies.*

**Mission to the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.**—*At the end of May and beginning of June, Mr. H. G. Beckh, ICRC Delegate, paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.*

*The ICRC representative was invited by the German Red Cross in the Democratic Republic to take part in an Assembly, grouping members of the Presidium and the delegates of the local organizations of this Society, which was held in Dresden.*

*After discussions with the leaders of the Society—in particular with its President, Dr. W. Ludwig—Mr. Beckh went to Erfurt, where he visited the local Red Cross and watched young first-aid workers on drill.*

*He was subsequently received by the Ambassador, Mr. Stibi, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

*On his visit to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Beckh met the Vice-President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, Mr. J. Bukovansky, and other leaders of this Society, in Prague. He discussed matters of mutual interest with the Directors of this National Society.*

*The Czechoslovak Red Cross, which had received requests for assistance from Czechoslovak victims of pseudo-medical experiments in German concentration camps, asked the Delegate to notify it of the possibilities of aiding these war-victims.*

**Visit to the Greek Red Cross.**—*During his visit to Greece in June, Mr. Carl J. Burckhardt, member of the International Committee, was warmly welcomed by the Greek Red Cross.*

*Having been invited to attend on June 30 in Athens the ceremony for the presentation of certificates to the nurses of that National Society, the former President of the ICRC was awarded the Gold Cross as a proof of recognition by the Greek Red Cross for services rendered to Greece.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, he met a number of Greek personalities who had co-operated, during the Second World War, in the work undertaken by the ICRC.*

**Compensation for refugees.**—*The Permanent Conference of Voluntary Agencies working for refugees, organized on June 20 and 21, a meeting over which Mr. Jean Chenard (National Catholic Welfare Conference) presided and in which representatives of the Government of the German Federal Republic, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as well as more than thirty voluntary agencies took part.*

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

*The object of this meeting was to study the agreement which had been concluded on October 5, 1960, between the Federal German Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, concerning compensation for refugees who had been persecuted during the Second World War on account of their nationality.*

*The ICRC was represented by Mr. H. Coursier, Adviser in the Legal Department, who gave an account of the work which had been carried out by the International Committee with a view to compensating former deported persons, the victims of pseudo-medical experiments.<sup>1</sup>*

**Assembly of the Swiss Red Cross.**—*At the invitation of the Swiss Red Cross, Dr. Ernest Gloor, Vice-President of the ICRC, represented our institution at the Assembly of delegates of that National Society, when it met in Locarno on May 27 and 28.*

**Special donation and new contributions to the ICRC.**—*Renewing a gesture which had been made by His predecessor, His Holiness Pope John XXIII has had a sum of 10,000 dollars sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross as a special contribution from the Vatican to the Geneva institution. The news of this was communicated to the ICRC in a letter from Cardinal Tardini, Secretary of State.*

*Furthermore, several countries, having recently obtained their independence, have forwarded their first contribution to the ICRC. These are the following States : Dahomey, Mauritania and Upper Volta.*

**A conference on humanitarian law.**—*The Information Service of the United Nations and the Circle of International Jurists of Geneva took the opportunity of the visit of leading legal experts on the occasion of the meeting of the United Nations Commission of International Law, to organize a series of ten conferences devoted to international law in May and June 1961. Its object was to reply to the following questions : What is International Law? Can it exercise a stabilizing influence in a period as troubled as our own? What is its record of success and failure? What can be done to increase its influence on international relations?*

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, June 1961.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

*In order to give humanitarian law its place in this general outline, the organizers called on Mr. Jean S. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the ICRC, who spoke on "The evolution of international humanitarian law", which was followed with great interest. Mr. Pictet spoke chiefly about the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.*

**International Social Service.**—*The ICRC was represented at the General Assembly of the Swiss Section of the International Social Service on June 7 at Berne.*

*After approving the report of Miss Bertschi, Director of the Section, the Assembly heard a talk given by Professor von Steiger of the University of Berne, dealing chiefly with the United Nations Convention "on the Recognition and Enforcement abroad of Maintenance Obligations".*

**Legal Aid.**—*Passing through Geneva on June 1, Mr. Christophersen, Director of the Legal Aid Centre, founded in Oslo by the International Bar Association, met Mr. Coursier, President of the International Centre for the Co-ordination of Legal Aid. With Mr. Potulicki, Director of this Centre, Mr. Coursier and Mr. Christophersen studied the best methods of improving the co-ordination of the activities of these two organizations.*

*Furthermore, the Bureau of the latter organization met on June 19 under the presidency of Mr. Coursier, at the headquarters of the ICRC. Mr. Potulicki read out a report on the recent activities of the Centre and took the necessary steps to submit a general report to the 8th Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration (Geneva, August 7/11).*

**Publication of a pamphlet.**—*As we have emphasized on several occasions, the International Committee receives a constant flow of visitors wishing to be informed of the activities of our institution.*

*The ICRC has therefore considered it necessary to place at the disposal of visitors, a new pamphlet giving them information, in a clear and concise form, about the origins, the development and the principles of the Red Cross, the structure of the International Red Cross, the Geneva Conventions, as well as about the work of the International Committee and its present activities.*

*This illustrated pamphlet, of about twenty pages, has already been produced in French. The English, German and Spanish editions will shortly be released from press.*

**Spiritual aid to migrants and to refugees.**—*On June 11, the World Council of Churches held an international Conference at Leysin (Switzerland), which was devoted to the question of giving spiritual aid to migrants and refugees. The ICRC was represented by Mr. H. Coursier, Adviser in the Legal Department, in the capacity of observer, at this important meeting in which the delegates of all the voluntary agencies interested in the problem of refugees and migrants took part.*

**Red Cross Centenary.**—*The various bodies responsible for preparing the Centenary celebrations have met on several occasions and have taken the following decisions :*

*Besides the historical, topical news and philatelic sections, the Exhibition could consist of an industrial and a commercial section.*

*The general arrangement of the Exhibition has been entrusted to the Committee's Secretary and an expert has been appointed to deal with artistic matters.*

*Consideration has also been given to the installation of two cinema halls of which the largest will serve principally for the projection of the film retracing the 100 years of activity of the Red Cross on the international level. Films of a more technical nature will be shown in the other hall. It is also proposed to ask the cinemas in Geneva to present films of a humanitarian character and to draw the attention of the cinematographic and television news services to the Exhibition.*

*Other questions whose study is progressing concern the Commemorative Day of September 1, 1963 and the musical programme for the opening ceremony, the organization of the procession and of the festival, the reception and accommodation of those taking part, the Centenary's medal and emblem, as well as the financing of the events.*

*As regards information, contact has been made with a number of press personalities and a meeting at which the editors of several leading Swiss newspapers were present, took place on June 27 at the ICRC headquarters<sup>1</sup>. This meeting, at which discussions took*

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

place, was a great success, since nearly all the representatives of newspapers which had been invited attended, for the most part in the person of their editor. These gave valuable advice about the best ways of organizing the press campaign for the Centenary.

Finally, it should be noted that a delegation of the Committee for the organization of the XXth Conference was received on May 4 by the Geneva municipal and cantonal authorities who assured the organizers of their full support.

**Guests of the ICRC.**—During the period extending from mid-May to the beginning of July, the International Committee had the privilege of welcoming to its headquarters a number of personalities, which included the following: Mrs. M. E. Pfeiffer, Chief Commandant of the South African Nursing Corps, Mrs. Pamela North, of the Norfolk branch of the British Red Cross, Dr. D. Reja, member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross, and Dr. M. Demsar, member of the Committee of the Slovene Red Cross; Mrs. Halina Stefanska, member of the Central Council of the Polish Red Cross; Dr. K. Oaf, Surgeon at the Red Crescent hospital in Cairo and member of the medical team of that Society in the Congo; Mr. J. C. Margadant and Mr. W. E. Tausent, in charge respectively of the Public Relations Service and of the Press Service of the Netherlands Red Cross; the new Secretary-General of the World Federation of War Veterans, Mr. Norman Acton, accompanied by Mr. Vladeta, Director of that institution; Dr. A. Bellerive, Chief of the WHO representation in the Congo, the new Permanent Representative of Great Britain at the European Office of the United Nations. Mr. P. L. Carter; Dr. V. Wachtfeidel, Dr. J. Pilcik and Mr. K. Michal, male nurse, all three members of the medical team of the Czechoslovak Red Cross in the Congo; Mr. Richard Ohin, Member of the Health Service of the Togo Red Cross and delegate of the Togo workers at the International Labour Conference; Mr. R. Lecler, editor of the review "Good Housekeeping"; H. E. Mr. Harou Kouka, Nigerian Minister of Health and Labour, Head of the Governmental Delegation to the International Labour Conference; the new Permanent Delegate of the German Federal Republic in Geneva, H. E. Count Hans Carl von Hardenberg; Mr. Jacques Tschombé, Director of the Medical Laboratory of Elisabethville; Dr. Josef Bényi, Second Secretary of

*the Permanent Hungarian Mission in Geneva ; Col. Gerald Draper, Professor at the Law Faculty of King's College, London ; the new Permanent Delegate of the Netherlands in Geneva, H. E. Mr. J. Kaufmann, Minister Plenipotentiary.*

*Six members of the Royal Society, London, Professor Leonard Hawkes, Professor Helen Kemp Porter, Mr. Alfred Maurice Binnic, Mr. Arthur Herbert Cook, Mr. Edward Hindle and Mr. Louis Essen were welcomed to the ICRC and visited the Central Tracing Agency.*

*The ICRC also had the pleasure of receiving various groups, in particular the editors of Japanese newspapers on a study visit to Europe and America under the auspices of the Japanese Newspaper Editors' Association ; instructors and students of the Nurses' School of the French Red Cross in Valence ; American Red Cross workers in Europe ; instructors and students of the School for Visiting Medical Assistants of the Italian Red Cross in Turin ; Professors of Sociology on a study visit organized by the State University of Florida ; directors and editors of leading Spanish newspapers and instructors and students of the " Scandinavian University ".*

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## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND THE EVENTS IN BIZERTA

In order to give its support in the carrying out, within the framework of the Geneva Conventions, of all the humanitarian tasks which the circumstances demanded, the ICRC sent a delegate without delay to Tunis.

This delegate, Mr. J. J. Muralti, who left Geneva on July 22, was welcomed the same evening in Tunis by the principal private secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Vice-President of the Tunisian Red Crescent, who immediately explained the situation on the humanitarian level. The delegate of the ICRC was also received by the Tunisian Minister of Health, with whom he discussed matters connected with the transport of the wounded and with the burial of the dead.

On the following day, Mr. Muralti paid a visit to Admiral Amman, Commanding the French forces in Bizerta. The French authorities gave the delegate of the ICRC every facility and the necessary means of transport to enable him to accomplish his task successfully.

The work which the ICRC carried out in Tunisia during the events in Bizerta were limited to well defined activities, in particular, visits to prisoners. Furthermore, in response to an urgent request from the Tunisian Red Crescent, the ICRC despatched, on July 21, relief supplies consisting of 200 bottles of blood plasma and 200 bottles of albumin.

The questions of caring for the wounded and of burying the dead were treated as tasks of the greatest urgency. It was possible to evacuate the wounded on the Tunisian side to hospitals in Tunis, where they received the necessary treatment. Because of the heat and the danger of infection and epidemics, the burial of those who had been killed had to be carried out as soon as possible.



The delegate of the ICRC was able to visit places of detention in which French prisoners were held by the Tunisians and the Tunisian prisoners in French hands.

Special measures were taken by the Tunisian authorities to deal with the exodus of the civilian population from Bizerta. The majority of the refugees were able to be given shelter in Tunis by friends or relations and in reception centres which had been set up by the Tunisian authorities in co-operation with the Tunisian Red Crescent.

The delegate of the ICRC observed no shortage of either qualified medical personnel or of medicaments. The speed with which the plasma arrived from Geneva also contributed to the saving of a large number of lives.

On August 8, a delegate of the ICRC was in Tunisia in order to settle, in agreement with the authorities concerned, the various problems arising from the detention of a number of French and Tunisian prisoners and interned civilians.

# NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Formerly: International Bulletin of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1869

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## Ethiopia

In May 1961, on the twenty-sixth anniversary of its founding, the Ethiopian Red Cross organized its annual International Festival, a sort of great charity sale where the foreign colony's pavilions are ranged beside those of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and at which competitions take place with humanitarian objects in view. The programme of events having reached the ICRC, we can appreciate the importance of the occasion.

The Emperor and the Empress, patrons of the National Society, take a particular interest in its work and in its development. They honoured the opening ceremony of the Festival with their presence, which was also rendered memorable by a speech by the Crown Prince who was able to announce that the Ethiopian Red Cross, of which he is the President, had spent a total amount of one hundred thousand dollars on relief actions during the past year, and he pointed out that such a result could not have been achieved without the help of the faithful volunteers of the National Society.

Under the heading "Do you know?" in the programme, the principal activities of the Ethiopian Red Cross are listed. As regards international aid, its solidarity was shown on two occasions during 1960: 5,000 Ethiopian dollars were granted to Morocco after the Agadir disaster and the same sum was allocated to the victims of the famine in the Kasai Province of the Congo.

In the interior of the country it carries out its activities in military prisons in which it has established emergency relief posts. In addition, 2,800 persons benefited from medical care. Distribution of relief, clothing, food and vitamins, was made to the prisoners' relatives as well as donations to families who were most in need.

At the present moment the Ethiopian Red Cross is co-operating with the Ministry of Public Health in the struggle against an epidemic of yellow fever and it has undertaken, amongst other things, an action of vaccination in the threatened areas. Furthermore, it has given a considerable amount of aid to the population in Tigre province after clouds of locusts had destroyed the entire harvest of that region some time ago. One can also add that a permanent ambulance service is in operation, with the result that immediate aid can be made available in cases of natural or other disasters. Finally, as regards the blood-transfusion service, the Society has on a number of occasions made free distributions, especially to hospitals, of large amounts of dried plasma.

One should, however, make special note of the development of the Ethiopian Red Cross School of Nursing, which is situated at the Haile Selassie I Hospital. This school, which was established in 1945, was the first of its kind in Ethiopia, to which the *Revue internationale* has often made reference. All the registered nurses, with the exception of those who have obtained scholarships to follow advanced refresher courses abroad, work full-time in the various hospitals throughout the country. Three of these nurses and one doctor are at present working in the Congo with the Ethiopian military element of the United Nations.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this Society will soon be in possession of a new headquarters, thanks to the Emperor's generosity in having made a gift to it of a plot of land. The architects have already drawn up their plans and it is to be hoped that the increased accommodation will greatly facilitate the task of the Red Cross personnel.

The Press, for its part, has already brought the annual festival to the notice of the public. The daily newspaper, *The Ethiopian Herald*, has devoted its editorial, entitled *Humanitarian ideals*, to the Red Cross movement in general and to its activities. It recalls that humanitarian ideas have already been defined for centuries past by the great thinkers and after making a brief historical summary of the origins of our movement, it goes on to describe its action in the world and that of the National Red Cross Society. In the same number of that publication, another article gives an account of the Emperor's opening of a large number of pavilions

and the interest which he took in the different specialities which each country had to offer. Mention should be made for example of the stand at which the Emperor was presented with collections of research work which had been compiled by the doctors of the hospital of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of U.S.S.R. in Addis Ababa; the Director of the hospital, Prof. Kazakov, also presented to the Emperor a book containing an account of general research work and information on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases found in Ethiopia.

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## Portugal

*We have pleasure in publishing some information notes which the Portuguese Red Cross kindly communicated to the ICRC at the end of June concerning its activity in Angola and its aid to those who have been displaced as a result of the events.*

From the very outset of the disturbances in Angola, the Portuguese Red Cross took steps, as is its duty, in order to come to the aid of the refugees in devastated areas, as well as of the sick and wounded.

Principally through the offices of the National Society's Delegation in Luanda, this action has been efficiently carried out, day and night, in order to meet the needs of the victims and bring them relief supplies. Coming from Portugal as well as from overseas, the latter have been in the form of gifts of money, linen, clothing, foodstuffs, medicaments, ambulances, cars, etc., which were given to the Portuguese Red Cross on behalf of the victims and which represent a value of several million Swiss francs.

The work of collecting, sorting, registering and transporting all these relief supplies, was taken over by the Lisbon headquarters, especially by its Auxiliary Women's Section, as well as all the other numerous Delegations, headed by that of Luanda. Up till now, we have therefore been able to come to the aid of those in need, and

help and care for the sick and wounded, without resorting, for the moment, to the co-operation of the International Committee or the League.

After our Society had carried out this charitable action alone during the first few weeks, the Portuguese Government asked us, in order to ensure efficient co-ordination in the distribution of the work and in view of the ever growing number of missing persons and of those in difficulties, to share the work with the Portuguese "Caritas", which specially deals with the reception and placing in families of women and children evacuated to the home country from Angola. Simultaneously, the Portuguese Government and the national Red Cross were faced by a new problem : the Portuguese refugees in the Congo. These are mostly coloured women and children, some of them wounded, who have fled the disturbed area. This stream of refugees continues to grow ; according to the latest figures provided by the League, there must now be some hundred thousand.

This problem has been attentively followed by the Portuguese Government from the beginning. The Secretary-General of our Society, Colonel Mateus Cabral, who was about to leave for Angola and Lourenço Marques in order to organize our Delegations, was requested by the Minister for the Overseas Territories also to visit Leopoldville. He decided to send foodstuffs and the most urgent relief supplies by plane from Luanda, working in close touch with the Portuguese Ambassador and the League Delegation in the Congo.

The leaders of the Portuguese Red Cross will probably get into touch with the ICRC and the League, in Geneva, as well as with the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees ; for the persons in question are not, at least in part, stateless refugees, but Portuguese nationals who have been forced to flee to a neighbouring country as the result of local disturbances.

In order to co-ordinate and organize the relief action more effectively, the Portuguese Government has quite recently set up in Luanda a provincial committee for aid to the displaced, in which all the institutions for social welfare, the Portuguese branch of "Caritas" and the National Red Cross Society are represented.

During his mission to the overseas provinces, the Secretary-General visited numerous branches in Angola and created eight

new ones (at Lobito, Moçâmedes, Nova Lisboa, Henrique de Carvalho, Sà da Bandeira, Carmona and Luso), all of them working independently, but in touch with the headquarters in Lisbon.

We have mentioned the important part played by the Auxiliary Women's Section of the Portuguese Red Cross. As an example, we reproduce below this Section's report on its activity during the months of April and May 1961.

The Auxiliary Women's Section of the Portuguese Red Cross is grateful to all those who have spontaneously sent—and continue to do so—countless donations of all kinds, thus enabling it to carry out the relief action which was undertaken as soon as the first news of the events were received. This Section considers it to be its duty to inform the public of the steps taken, in complete agreement with the Delegation in Luanda, from March 30 to May 30, 1961. In this way, all those who have given proof of their confidence in the Portuguese Red Cross will feel themselves all the more linked with it and will continue to co-operate intensively in the relief work still to be performed.

We therefore reproduce some figures concerning the Section's activities on behalf of displaced persons in Angola.

Ships received . . . . .	7
Aircraft received . . . . .	100
Persons assisted . . . . .	268
Persons transported by train to their own country . . .	88
Articles of clothing and bedding sent to Angola . . . .	75,826
Packets of cigarettes . . . . .	9,600
Medical equipment :	
First-aid kits . . . . .	8
Compresses, ligatures, packets of cotton-wool . . . .	105,325
Medicaments . . . . .	25,750

Numerous consultations and visits at home were carried out. At its central headquarters, the Portuguese Red Cross and its Auxiliary Women's Section distributed a considerable amount of foodstuffs, such as fish, potatoes, rice, beans, biscuits, flour, powdered milk, etc.

## U. S. S. R.

Dr. G. A. Miterev, President of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R., spoke on June 22, 1961 on the Soviet Broadcasting service to mark the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the U.S.S.R. He recalled how terrible the war had been for the Russian people. Millions of human beings had perished, towns had been destroyed, villages wiped out and the very memory of all these misfortunes drives men to love peace more than ever and to ensure that it is defended.

Mr. Miterev referred to new methods of destruction by nuclear weapons. These had become so powerful that no Convention nor any special agreement made between Parties could save the population from destruction. The only way in which millions of lives can be saved is therefore by prohibiting the use of atomic weapons. The task of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies was to struggle actively to prevent a nuclear war.

The Red Cross fights for peace. For it must not only relieve the suffering of individuals in the face of hostilities but above all it must struggle, and this is essential, to prevent such suffering and to ensure the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction. Mr. Miterev, in the name of the Society of which he is President, then called on all the National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies as well as on International Red Cross institutions to add their efforts by contributing to prevent a new war which would bring immense suffering and evils to humanity.

## CHRONICLE

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### THE ACTION OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES ON BEHALF OF PARALYSED MOROCCANS<sup>1</sup>

An important relief action undertaken eighteen months ago by the League of Red Cross Societies on behalf of 10,000 paralysed Moroccans was completed on June 30, 1961, thanks to which the International Rehabilitation Programme, which was conducted at the request of the Red Crescent and the Government of Morocco, was able to have been realised.

This programme was undertaken for the benefit of 10,466 Moroccan children, women and men, paralysed in late 1959, by an adulterated cooking oil.

The League's Secretary-General, Mr. Henrik Beer, announced in this connection the receipt by the League of a \$10,000 grant from the American National Red Cross for a special research project to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment methods used in the large-scale physiotherapy action which is without precedent in medical history.

Some 9,600 of the victims will have been discharged from further treatment at the end of June. The approximately 340 paralysis victims expected to require regular treatment after 30th June, and about the same number still subject to periodic medical control, will receive this under a Moroccan Ministry of Health Programme operated by Moroccan staff, especially trained in physiotherapy work during the past year for this purpose, assisted by a small group of international personnel working under Government contract.

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<sup>1</sup> *Press Release from the Information Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies.*



**Final Medical and Social Control.**—During the past several months, as Rehabilitation Centres at Alhucemas, Sidi Kacem, Sidi Slimane and Khemisset have been closed, and the residue of patients transferred to the two remaining Centres at Fez and Meknes, doctors, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and social workers provided by various Member Societies of the League have carried out a final medical and social control of all patients. Medically, this ensures a uniform classification of the paralysis victims, from the first time the patient came forward for treatment, until June 1961. The social control determines how many patients have had schooling and an occupation and how many have managed to find employment since their illness.

For patients living in areas far removed from the Centres, mobile staff teams were established and are visiting the areas from Nador to Tafilalet and from Tetuan to Agadir.

In the past six months, physiotherapy treatments on a group and class basis were replaced by intensive individual treatment. Special anti-spastic techniques have been used with good results. Orthopaedic workshops established under the Programme have provided hundreds of braces and shoe supports. Corrective plasters have been given to several hundred patients.

Among the remaining 340 patients, a number will require corrective surgery. Arrangements have been made by the Moroccan Government with the British Government for the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in London to provide the services of a qualified surgical team to do this work during the coming months.

Morocco is faced with an important problem as concerns the re-settlement of patients. The number of unemployed in the country is substantial and few openings are available for trained workers. It is extremely difficult to find jobs for unskilled workers or to arrange for apprenticeships. Not less than 55 occupations are represented among the victims.

**Research Project to Begin Shortly.**—Several treatment methods at different stages were used in the Rehabilitation Programme due to the fact that the victims suffered varying degrees of paralysis, depending upon the amount of tri-ortho-cresyl-phosphate,

the poisonous element in the cooking oil, which was absorbed by their systems. To evaluate the effectiveness of the different treatment methods, a Study is to be undertaken shortly by a special League Commission, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ambrosius von Albertini, Vice-Chairman of the League and President of the Swiss Red Cross. All of the five Chief Medical Officers who have served with the League operation will take part in the Study. A meeting of Chief Medical Officers was convened at the League Secretariat during the month of June to determine the terms of reference for the Study. Also taking part in the Commission's Meeting has been Prof. Karl M. Walthard, Chief of the Physiotherapy Institute of the University of Geneva, who has acted as a Special Consultant to the League for this Programme, and who directed the treatment of 126 Swiss soldiers suffering a similar paralysis in 1945.

The doctors attached to the Centres and other medical experts will also assist with the Study.

The special research project has been made possible by a grant of \$10,000 made through the American National Red Cross.

**Unprecedented Peace-Time Medical Staffing Operation.**—The greatest number of doctors of physical medicine and physiotherapists ever mobilised for an international operation were required for the Moroccan Rehabilitation Programme. The relative scarcity of these specialists necessitated National Societies making special requests to Hospitals, Medical Schools and Ministries of Health for the loan of staff who could only be freed from duties for limited periods. This required a near continual recruiting effort.

Despite this situation, the Programme was set in motion in six weeks, with fifty doctors, physiotherapists and polio-experienced nurses. The League's Appeal was launched on 21st November 1959 and the International Rehabilitation Programme, under the direction of the Moroccan Government and with the collaboration of the World Health Organisation, got under way on 1st January 1960, in Centres hastily transformed, at considerable expense to the Government, from garages, warehouses and military barracks. Administrative staff necessary for the operation of the Centres, together with some one hundred and fifty Nurses Aides to assist

the international medical and nursing personnel, were provided by the Moroccan Government. The League's first Chief Delegate and Medical Liaison Officer was Prof. Gustave Gingras, Director of the School of Physical Medicine, University of Montreal, whose services were made available through the Canadian Red Cross Society.

In all, the services of 175 medical and nursing personnel were recruited and provided by National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of 16 countries. A minimum value of the composite total of 100 years of service performed by this personnel would be approximately 2,135,000 Swiss francs. Costs in connection with these personnel, i.e. their travel to and from Morocco, their salaries, and a daily living allowance, was met by the National Societies recruiting them; the Moroccan Government provided board and lodging.

The General Director for the League operation was Mr. Ray T. Schæffer, Special Assistant to the League's Secretary General for Relief Operations.

The personnel from National Societies were assigned to teams on a multi-national basis. In their first six weeks, the teams, despite improvised working facilities, language difficulties and often working in near-freezing weather, examined nearly two-thirds (6,331 men, women and children) of the paralysed patients as the initial step of the Rehabilitation Programme. The total number of patients ultimately registered was 10,466. Of these, 1,844 were children under 15 years of age. The second group, from fifteen years, number 8,662, of whom 60 % were women.

**Hospital Materiel to Launch Programme.**—An important amount of hospital materiel was needed to launch the International Rehabilitation Programme. The League's 21st November 1959 Appeal to Member Societies asked urgently, therefore, for 2,400 fully-equipped hospital beds, plus certain amounts of clothing and foodstuffs. Within 45 days, 2,639 hospital beds were contributed and delivered to Morocco; the minimum value placed on this hospital materiel is 1,365,000 Swiss francs. Over 100 tons of the 150 total of equipment and supplies were airlifted. The number of transport planes made available—twenty-five—by the German

Federal Republic, Turkish and U.S. Air Forces, was the largest to take part in an airlift organised under League auspices.

Further equipment and facilities including pools for hydrotherapy were subsequently installed by the Moroccan Government in the five Rehabilitation Centres. After 30th June, the Fez and Meknes Centres will also admit patients of other categories ; Fez will become a National Rehabilitation Centre.

**Organisation of Rehabilitation Programme.**—The majority of the paralysis victims received treatment on an out-patient basis. A vehicle pick-up service was organised by the Moroccan Ministry of Health for the different Centres ; this included staff to carry to and from vehicles patients who could not walk.

A remarkable relationship sprang up between Red Cross medical staff and the victims. As the paralysed were transferred from one physiotherapist to another for more advanced treatment, the patients insisted on going back to the previous physiotherapists and showing them their progress in gaining further use of hands and feet.

A special Treatment Centre for children was established at Fez in a former Foreign Legion Barracks. For these young victims not only treatment and clothing was provided but also schooling and pre-vocational training.

Originally, the League had planned to terminate its participation in the International Rehabilitation Programme on 30th June 1960 ; before mid-1960, however, the Moroccan Red Crescent and Government requested continuation of the League action until the end of the year. In late October 1960, an urgent request was made by the King of Morocco, the late Mohamed V, for the League's further continuation—until 30th June 1961.

\* \* \*

The importance of the relief work carried out by the League in Morocco was confirmed in a statement made on July 3, 1961, by Dr M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organisation, in which he said amongst other things :

The completion after eighteen months of the international phase of the rehabilitation programme for Moroccan victims of paralysis due to food-oil poisoning is a cause of satisfaction to all concerned in this undertaking—and in particular the Moroccan Ministry of Health, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the World Health Organisation...

. . . It is gratifying to think that Morocco will have benefited not only from the rehabilitation of many thousands of citizens who would otherwise have been incapacitated to a greater or less degree, but also from the training given by international experts to Moroccan medical staff who were able to assist the Red Cross personnel and can now take over on their departure and continue giving the long-term treatment still required by certain severe cases.

Great praise is due to the doctors, physiotherapists, nurses and other health staff, most of them provided by Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, who have so unsparingly given their services and have worked alongside the Moroccan health authorities to carry out the programme which is now completed.

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## A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

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### **Report of the Director-General of I. L. O at the first African regional Conference held at Lagos, I. L. O., Geneva, 1960.**

... And so it seems to us to be quite clear that Africa is on the move. This movement is visible all over the continent. A new leadership is emerging, new ideas are sweeping from country to country. Yet the life of the vast majority of the African people remains still but little affected by this movement. This is the dilemma confronting Africans : how to set in motion towards economic expansion and social progress a great mass of mankind still bound by custom, still untouched by the benefits of modern mechanical civilisation, still largely unconscious of its scourges. Can the way of life, the ideas and outlook of great numbers of people be changed and materially improved rapidly, without spiritual suffering and without damage to the moral integrity of the human person?

This dilemma of Africa is part of the great drama of our time, the drama of our world unified by fear of destruction and hope for peace, divided by ideology, suspicion and unreasoning hatred : Is man in this world, therefore, capable of freedom?

I do not know what the answer to this question will prove to be. But in putting it, I know where my duty lies. I am confident—and the experience of this Conference has strengthened my confidence—that you in Africa know too what you must do. The strength of Africans is that they will pursue their course in a conscious reaffirmation of human dignity. Our meetings here during the past two weeks—during days when the world, and Africa in particular, is passing through a time of great trouble—have been a test to prove whether men divided in so many ways can rise above their divisions, can smother the smouldering embers of twisted hate and let love and respect for the human person guide their actions. I still believe, as we all prepare to leave here, to go to our homes, that this can be done.

And this need to work together freely and with mutual respect towards the advancement of mankind, emerges from the underlying practical theme of your deliberations. You—and I after you— have spoken of the need for a massive and diverse effort at education and training ; and of the need to form the human substance of free associations and free institutions.

Education and training, I reiterate, must direct itself to the whole man. It must convey a sense of purpose as well as a skill ; it must convey respect for others to guide and inspire a determination to act. Education and training must in short aim to make the individual not an unconscious though efficient cog in a complicated machine, but an intelligent, understanding participant in an adventure of human co-operation.

The problem of education and training posed in these terms is, I believe, fundamental to the problem of freedom in modern society. I am not using this word " freedom " as a political slogan. The essence of freedom as I see it is a sense of mastery over one's destiny. Nothing so undermines this sense as the feeling of being lost in a strange impersonal world, the creature of forces which can be neither understood nor controlled. This is the predicament in which the African migrant worker may find himself on taking up a job in an industrial town : nothing in his traditional culture prepares him for the shock of modern impersonal industrial society. In such despair men are most likely to rebel and to look to a self-appointed saviour for an illusory deliverance.

The fundamental task of education and training should be, again as I see it, to combat these enslaving tendencies, to give men the power of understanding which can make them free. This brings us to the ultimate question confronting us all : What is the place of man? Does man exist for economic development and higher production? Or is economic progress the means to greater happiness for men? The way we put and answer this question will determine the means we use to further economic growth and the kind of education and training we provide for individuals. I have no doubt myself what the answer should be.

The understanding which it is our duty to make flower is not a passive thing. It will create new and better ways of doing work ; it will arouse demands for fuller participation in making decisions. It will, in short, be a force for economic expansion and for social inventiveness—a strength to freedom and the creator of prosperity.

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# EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross<sup>1</sup>.

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross, comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.



- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

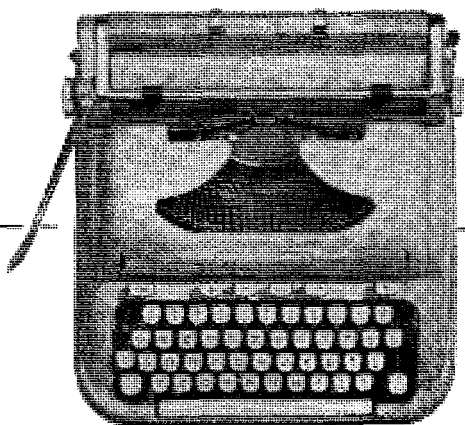
The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

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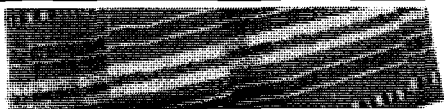


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## ***Some publications of the ICRC***

The International Committee publishes works on law and on humanitarian ideas. The following have been published or reprinted recently :

**The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.** *Geneva, 1949.* 249 p., Sw. fr. 8.—.

**The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.** *Brief Summary for Members of the Armed Forces and the General Public. — Geneva, 1951.* 13 p., Sw. fr. 1.—.

**Commentaries** *published under the general editorship of Jean S. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the International Committee of the Red Cross. (Translated from the original French) :*

**I. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field.** — *Geneva, 1952.* 466 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 12.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 15.—.

**II. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea.** — *Geneva, 1960.* 320 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 15.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 20.—.

**III. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.** — *Geneva, 1960.* 764 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 30.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 35.—.

**IV. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.** — *Geneva, 1958.* 660 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 25.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 30.—.

## ***Some publications of the ICRC***

**Reservations to the 1949 Geneva Conventions**, by *Claude Pilloud*.  
— Geneva, 1958. 29 p., Sw. fr. 2.—.

**The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). What it is—What it does.** Geneva, 1960. Illus., Sw. fr. 0.50.

**Red Cross Principles**, by *Jean S. Pictet*. Preface by *Max Huber*.  
Geneva, 1956. 154 p., Sw. fr. 7.—.

**The Red Cross and Peace**, by *Jean-G. Lossier*. — Geneva, 1951.  
31 p., Sw. fr. 2.—.

**The Red Cross and Peace**, by *Jean S. Pictet*. — Geneva, 1951.  
11 p., Sw. fr. 1.—.

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**Some Advice to Nurses and other Members of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces**, by *Lucie Odier*, Member of the ICRC.  
— Geneva, 1951. 9 p., Sw. fr. 0.25.

**Annual Report 1959**. — Geneva, 1960. 81 p., Sw. fr. 5.—.

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The above publications can be obtained from the headquarters of the ICRC, 7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva (Switzerland).

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, Yrigoyen 2068 (R.72), *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3, Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, 135 Avenida Simon-Bolivar, *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boulevard S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Vithei Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Turret Road, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmein Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Ciudad Trujillo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Greek Red Cross, rue Lycavitou 1, *Athens*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 4a Calle 11-42, Zona 1, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 2*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Korean Red Cross Building 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, *Beirut*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, Ducor Hall, 109 Front st. *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA** — Libyan Red Crescent, Sharia Gasser Hamed, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG** — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico* 7, D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, quai des Etats-Unis, *Monaco*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, *Wellington C.I.*
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, *Managua*, D.N.C.A.
- NIGERIA** — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi* 4.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippines National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B.280 *Manila*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon*.
- RUMANIA** — Rumanian Red Cross, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic)** — South African Red Cross, 304, Barclay's Bank Building, 14 Hollard Street, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, *Khartum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington* 6, D.C.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.